MORRISON

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nh, June 29, 1956.

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PEACE

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 1,046

July 13, 1956

4d. (U.S. Alr Express)

DOUGLAS ROGERS reports on the forthcoming Gold Coast Elections

()UR car roared through the velvet African night, strong headlights picking out the curving, bumpy, pot-holed road. At one moment you were bounced clean off your seat, the next you were plunging straight towards the dense forest as the road curved suddenly.

only an African driver could have got you round such a corner in any case, would have negotiated such roads at 80 mph.

This is a country where everyone drives at speed and just does not understand if you complain about it. That, they believe, is what a car is for—to get you quickly from one place to another.

You drive with your hooter and when you reach the villages which are strung spasmodically along every road you keep the hooter down permanently and hope that people, goats, No one, will scatter out of the way in time. No one complains

SONGS OF FREEDOM

We came out of the forest and into one we came out of the forest and into one village where we had to stop. The whole street was blocked with several hundreds of singing, dancing cheering, laughing people. Along the maddle kerosene lamps and candles flickered, sating a fairy-like glow. sting a fairy-like glow.

the middle of this excited throng, was a white and green painted election van of Convention People's Party, a huge loudspeaker on its roof.

Music blared subtly pulsating African husle and the people danced; slow snakelike movements of hips and waists, rhythmicstaccato slow sliding of the feet. And they sang—political songs, songs of freedom and the good life they hoped for, a sort of the good me mey make alypso.

From time to time the music paused for a hanent and political slogans were shouted. cry "Freedom" rang out and a forest of hand, shot into the air, palms outstretched in Pree-dom! Free-dom! Free-dom!"—the traphasis on the second syllable.

by the got out of the car and were surrounded self-consciously, and raised our hands. "Freedom," Freedom, "Freedom, dom! Free-dom!

We were surrounded and swept away in a current of people, men, women and children, who grasped our hands and laughed and keeped at the white folk in the car with the cockerel, the CPP election symbol. There had not have been a single one of the sunnot have been a single one of the sunhaid not have been a single one of the soil did not bear a little poster with the Red corterel.

HAPPY PEOPLE

This is how the General Election has come to hundreds of villages throughout this country, cestival of singing and dancing and corporate sacitement.

This is not to suggest that the people do had builderstand the issues in the election.

Politics here is rooted in the people's lives.

It is not to suggest that the people's fives. It is here is rooted in the proposed in the simultaneously a protest against foreign rule and against social conditions which they associate with foreign rule. associate with foreign rule.

And the singing and dancing which emerges spontaneously at every political rally is an action of their rights as Africans.

The dancing is in the blood. You meet it everywhere. People dance, with or without husic, naturally, spontaneously,

then a woman feels happy, she dances, in to the na woman feels happy, she dances, ...
happens to be.

And to be.

And the people are happy in this election; had the people are happy in this electronic his believe it is the prelide to independence the year and "Independence 1956" (which the ins admited for its slogan) is more than has adopted for its slogan) is more than things adopted for its stogan, is most a first stogan; it is a deep psychological need; if it dong not come the reaction of frustration will

explosive. No where in England have I seen anything where in England have I seen any the member produced to the rally in Accra when the member has classified the park where it others. Thousands more crowded the streets that the streets the stre Trees were black with human figures

KWAME NKRUMAH

the African bands were there and again people danced. This music and dancing—than the people take for granted—would kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister and

HOW BRITAIN GOULD DISARM

War Office would close. New ministries deal with economic adjustment and world aid

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

TOW would Britain close down her War Office, HAir Ministry, Admiralty, and Defence Ministry should public opinion favour a policy of unilateral disarmament and an ending of the arms burden at present amounting to £1,400,000,000 or £28 per head per

This question is being closely studied in London by members of the principal pacifist organisations and Members of Parliament.

The subject is known to be one in which a growing number of people are interested and there are indications that many would rally to support a clear programme of legislation designed to wind up Britain's armed forces and to use the resources made available to make Britain the leading moral power in the world. Peace News understands that MPs who have studied the question believe that the necessary legislation for dis-

of a single Parliament.

armament and the demobilisation of Britain's armed forces could be put through by a Government wishing to do so within three years and thus be dealt with during the life-time

PACIFISM AND THE POLICE

Sybil Morrison

PAGE SIX Kenya churchmen urge Parliamentary delegation Quaker support for

SIX church leaders in Kenya have called for a visit by an investigating parliamentary delegation, similar to that which visited Kenya two and a half years ago, headed by Mr. Walter Elliot, MP.

Eileen Fletcher

They are: The Rt. Rev. Leonard Beecher, The Bishop of Mombasa; Archdeacon Peter Bostock, Vicar-General, Mombasa Dioceso; Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood; Rev. David Steel, Moderator and Clerk to the General Assembly, resbyterian Church of East Africa; Rev. F. W. Vallender, Acting Superintendent, Methodist Church; and Colonel W. G. Effer, teritorial commander of the Salvation Army in East Africa.

Recalling the rehabilitation work being undertaken by the churches, they point out that "in the course of all this work the Church has from time to time become aware of certain abuse, and of other matters needing correction and we have not hesitated to make representations to the Government,

"As a result of representations made at various levels, action has been taken on most matters, and there has been an improvement. In some cases progress has been slow and the Government has not always agreed to our suggestions to the degree that we would have

wished.
"We are agreed," they continued, "that in order to remove the unensiness felt by many regarding conditions in Kenya, to clarify the situation, and to assist in the return to normal * ON PAGE SIX

not merely making arms cuts it would be necessary to carry through a number of dramatic changes in policy within a month of the aunouncement that Britain was disarming. **IMMEDIATE STEPS** Among the changes which have been sug-1. The immediate stopping of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the stopping of tests.

2. The transfer of nuclear and atomic weapon

materials to industrial use. 3. The repeal of the Military Service Act, ending of the call-up and the release of all National Servicemen wishing to resume their pre-service positions or to be discharged for other reasons.

But to unke it clear to the people of

Britain and to the world that the country was

4. The ending of recruitment to the forces. 5. The recall of all spies and other secret service agents.

6. The closing down of the Admiralty and the War, Air and Defence Ministries New ministries to be set up to deal with economic adjustment, re-absorption of labour, and with international aid.

7. The formation of a volunteer corps of technicians, skilled mechanics, teachers and labourers to be available for service both at home and abroad in areas damaged by flood, earthquake or other natural catastrophes or

for projects in underdeveloped countries. 8. An invitation to the United Nations to appoint observers who would give on-the-spot reports on British disarmament.
Peace News understand that such proposals

as the above, and many others dealing with Britain's emergence as a great moral power instead of a great military power in decline, are being considered by the Working Party appointed by the Standing Joint Committee of pacifist organisations.

As reported in Peace News on June 29 the Working Party are to "prepare proposals for the unilateral disarmament of Britain."

A vigorous debate, sparked by the recent "Objective Peace" demonstration at Aylesbury, is proceeding in the columns of the Bucks Herald. Press correspondence also resulted from a similar demonstration in THE OBSERVER, PEACE NEWS AND BECHUANALAND

Brockway replies to "misleading" charge

The Observer on July 8 published in a prominent position on page one an article from Cyril Dunn, datelined Serowe, concerning the reports of brutalities in Bechuanaland.

Mr. Dunn declared that most of the charges of brutalities, as the flogging of women and children, chaining persons to steel bars and lion traps, etc., are true, but that one should not blame the Britishappointed Native Authority, Rasebolai, because such punishments are in accordance with tribal customs.

The article mistakenly stated that questions in the House of Commons about these brutalities were "inspired by reports published in South African and English newspapers." Mr. Fenner Brockway's questions, however, were based on a document signed by 49 leading members of the Banangwato Tribe prepared by their South African attorneys, and other documents and letters.

These documents also formed the basis of the exclusive Peace News arteles, Mr. Dunn's charge that the stir over these brutalities appears to be "a deliberate attempt to stir up tribal dissension by questionable means," therefore was completely lacking in foundation.

Fenner Brockway writes:

MR. CYRIL DUNN admits that the questions which have been put in the House of Commons have led to the prohibition of the whipping of women and children in public.

This is a considerable step forward. I do not claim that all the brutalities which have been exposed in the Peace News articles and which have tormed the subject of my questions in the House of Commons arise solely from the fact that Scretse Khama has been exiled.

They are to some extent relics from the past. But I do say that they have been intensified by the fact that it has been necessary to ap-point headmen and sub-chiefs from a minority of the tribe because the great majority have declined to co-operate with the British admini-stration until Seretse is allowed to return.

Democratic influence

This limitation of choice has had two

1. Men have been selected for these posts without the necessary impartiality and self-discipline which responsible officers ought to have. They have therefore been guilty sometimes of excesses.

2. They act in an atmosphere where they are regarded with suspicion and perhaps ani-mosity as stoopes of the Bruish administra-tion. In this state of tension they are apt to resort to methods which they would not adopt in a more harmonious atmosphere.

One of the strongest reasons why Sercise Khanm should be allowed to return is that he would contribute democratic and civilised influences to the administration of Bechuana-land and would eliminate the braial practices which the Peace News articles have exposed,

For example, it is appalling that prisoners have to be chained to poles and to lion traps because there is no accommodation for them

before trial.

Sereise Khama would not allow that to continue for a month.

It is a severe indicament of British administration that these shocking practices have been allowed to go on and that no steps were taken to change them until these barbarties were raised in the House of Commons.

Seretse in exile; appointee has all powers of chief page three.

The Peace News articles on Bechnanaland are now available in pamphlet form with a preface by Seretse Khama and a foreword by Fenner Brockway, MP. See page four.

Protest on secret police

MANY personalities well-known in the British peace movement are supporting a "Campaign for the Limitation of Secret Police Powers," which will be inaugurated at a public

meeting in London next week,
Speakers at the meeting to be held in the
Caxton Hall next Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.
melude J. B. Priestley, Benn Levy and three
https, Ancurin Bevan, Will Cirilliths and Joseph Cirimmond.

Mr. Henn Levy told Peace News on Tuesday that those supporting the campaign would be considering a number of specific safeguards for individual liberies.

Among others supporting the campaign are E. C. Rodhead, MP (Lab.), Fenner Brockway, MP (Lab.), Ritchie Calder, Lords Chorley and Stansgate, and Ormsby Gore, MP (Con.).

CO's Sentence halved TWO more conscientious objectors in

Britain have appealed against jail sentences of twelve months. One appeal was dismissed, but in the other case the sentence has been halved,

full report next week

Clifford Macquire joins PN board

THE Rev. Clifford H. Macquire has become a director of Peace News Ltd., the non-profit-making company which owns Peace

Well-known as tieneral Secretary of the British Fellowship of Reconciliation, Clifford Macquire is place a member of the National Peace Council.

'Election issue independence'—NKRUMAH

leader of the Convention People's Party, is an astonishing political leader; a shrewd, political thinker, a national idol, and as simple a man as you could ever meet. He was carried to the platform head-high amidst a thunder of cheers and shouts. People jumped and clapped their

After the rally he was just taken possession of, borne away in a chair and carried pre-cariously high through packed streets in another fantastic jubilant procession.

Three days later there was a similar demonstration when he was officially introduced to his constituents. These rallies are called with hardly any advertising—just an announcement in the Evening News, the Party organ.

UP TO THE PEOPLE

Nkrumah is entirely unspoilt by this incredible popularity. He is still "one of the boys," always approachable, interested in everything. Every day he makes a call at the CPP headquarter to see how things are going. Anyone can have access to him.

On the public platforms he sits modestly in the background (unless he rises to acknowledge applause which he does with a broad, unaffected, happy grin).

The platforms are always crowded with party members; frequently Nkrumah will be sharing his chair, if it has arms, with three or four

He is absolutely ealm-fatalistic about this General Election, which has been forced on the country by the National Liberation Movement (NLM) agitation.

I saw him in his Prime Minister's office shortly before the campaign. "We have done our best," he said. "Now the people must decide whether they want us to carry on."

The CPP is fighting the election on the independence issue. "We are not fighting on our record of social development," Nkrumah

"The people can see the progress all around them. We do not need to tell them. "The issue is whether the country is to be independent this year. If we are returned, my first job in the Assembly will be to table a motion asking for a date to be fixed this year. Everything is ready for the transfer."

Nkrumah is right about this. The issue is independence, whatever the National Liberation Movement say. The election ought not to have been necessary two years after the CPP was mandated to negotiate with the British Government.

The NLM have demanded: "No Independence without federation." They have refused to discuss federation with the CPP in power. If the NLM were returned, independence would have to be indefinitely postponed.

Agreement on federation which the NLM demands—could never be obtained. It would

mean, in any case, a process of fragmentation of the country which would cause political and economic chaos: four regions for a start and with further regional claims later.

TERRORISM

The Brong state in Ashami has already broken away from the Asanteman Council; it is inconceivable that they would agree to work in a fuderal system with the Ashanis centred

I had distrusted the allegations of terrorism by which, say the CPP, the NLM has im-pressed itself upon the public. Now I have seen this terrorism for myself,
For nearly two years the CPP has had to lie dormant in Kumasi and district. Its newspaper,

ON BACK PAGE

THOU SHALT NOT KILL

THE French thinker, Albert Camus, some years ago urged that a reasonable Utopia was a world society in which murder is not legitimate (not in which murder does not occur, an absurd hope) but in which murder as a means to ends is held to be unworthy.

Against this modest Utopian conception, he set the much more extravagant Utopias of the Communist and the Capitalist ideologies.

They were, he said, "both based on the idea of progress, both certain that the application of their principles must inevitably bring about a harmonious society," and both having such a complete confidence in the millenial character of their remedies for men's ills, that, if need be, they are prepared to condone the killing, deportation, imprisonment, and the moral destruction of men through fear, as necessary means to achieving the goals.

The state of the world today is largely a consequence of the ruthlessness of those who have sought men's welfare and have been so convinced that both their remedy and the means to its application are right, that in order to attain those ends they are prepared to kill, to torture, to reduce men to penury, to lie, cheat, and deceive.

WE have to face the fact that the strength of these ruthless ones is largely to be found in our own weaknesses, our own deficiency in moral force.

We are able to see the evil things-i.e., what the Communists have condoned, as now admitted by themselves-but we know that as individuals most persons attracted to the Communist conception of action were not had men.

On the contrary, making the necessary allowance for exceptions (for methods that accept as a political necessity the degradation of men must attract a quota of the merely depraved) the men attracted to Communism

on the whole are as individuals exceptionally worthy people. They have entered political activity because of a strongly developed social sense.

Becoming Communists, however, they have accepted that the means to social advance must be war, operating through "terror."

Thus the denial of the validity of normal moral conceptions -taken for granted in war -- is accepted as a necessary method of social change.

The use of evil means then corrupts society even more profoundly than does the abandoument of normal moral values in international warfare.

WE all have to take our share of the blame for the crimes of Communism.

The same errors of those who become Communists are committed by those who hold the weak liberal conceptions of politics, by Christians who in their moral reaction against social ills fail to grant social justice or give economic content to freedom, by those who full to offer alternative methods of social struggle that eschew murder, and who fail to put such peaceful alternative methods into action.

If it is accepted that any human problem can be solved by war, there is one aim that dominates all.

In the face of it, all moral inhibitions, all moral values, cease to count. That aim is victory. In class war, as in war between nations, death to the enemy or "figuidation" to use the Communist term-having become the chief means to the desired end, there is nothing too vile to be committed, if it helps in destroying the enemy,

Such acts can always be represented as a lesser evil, compared with something that otherwise might have happened.

N war, we overcome our moral repugnance in the face of lying, cheating, the blackgoardly aspects of the thuggery of Commando operations that we avoid scrutinising too closely, and also the monstrously inhuman connotations of "saturation bombing,"

In the social war fought on Communist lines there is an equal acceptance of the need for spying, lying, cheating, and the reduction of human beings to a condition of such pitiful abjectness that they can be brought to "confess" whatever is required of them,

In both cases there is the permanent danger of developing monstrous human aberrations, as a Hitler, a Stalln, or a Truman who would not hesitate, given the appropriate circumstances, to decide again to atom bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The conception of Camus for a reasonable Utopia as a world in which murder is not legitimate has become today the only basis upon which a decent society can be built.

Those who have decided that for them "Thou shalt not kill" has an absolute validity have taken a first important personal step into that

They need to follow that with the positive steps towards curing the misery in the world that tempts men to condone killing.

in the course of which the Oppo- allies. sition walked out in protest at Government's handling of the debate, the Conscription Bill has been approved by West Germany's Bunde-

The Bundesrat, the Second Chamber, only accepted the original Bill after amending the period of conscript service from two years to 18

The Government has evaded the issue by deleting from the present bill any reference to the period of service, which will be the subject of special regulations to be introduced in the Bundestag in October if, as is expected, the Bundesrat endorses the vote of the Lower House on July 20.

Opposition continues

A LTHOUGH approval for the reintroduction of conscription into Western Germany is now a foregone conclusion, there is still doubt as to when and how it will be implemented.

The recent debate has given renewed proof of irreconcilable differ-Bill if they are returned to power at the next elections, the leader of the and political power. Social Democrats gave a broad hint that that might become their policy.

The Socialist youth organisation Falken" has already demanded the repeal of the Bill on the ground that in no other country would a measure of such vital consequences have been forced through parliament against the expressed wishes of large sections of the community.

Programme for unity

THE campaign against conscription will certainly continue and it will advanced a step further at the congress of the Social Democratic v few years the major problem Party which has always contended that that the world might have to face the obligations (including conscription) accepted by Western Germany from the threat of universal destrucunder NATO make reunification impossible.

They have produced a programme to keep a cold war cold. as a basis for reunification which includes:

a guarantee that a reunified Germany should not belong to any major military alliance;

the rejection of conscription now and in the future and the restriction of German rearmament to 200,000 men;

the early withdrawal of all Allied forces from Germany; and discussion of a trade treaty between

the Federal Republic of Western with a prospect of economic co-operation between Russia and a reunited Germany.

he delay in reunification is expressed mately inevitable. a cartoon in the Frankfurter Rundschau depicting the grave of to sooner or later if it is not to break German unity being dug by a conscript while a weeping Chancellor stands by with a wreath labelled "In

Chou's invitation

Malaya, Pakistan and Egypt,

A FIER a stormy Second Reading for the United States' most dependent in the course of which the Owner and

The Chinese trade exhibition in Cairo this Spring, followed by Egypt's recognition of China in May, caused the withdrawal of Formosa's diplomats and the cancellation of the exhibition being arranged by the Chinese Nationalists in that city.

To overseas Chinese and to the Arab world these happenings are of greater significance than would be withdrawal from Quemoy and Matsu.

about Chou's ofter there are many in his entourage who will find it attrac-

When they could contemplate that a

Germany China Power blocs Poznan

ences of opinion. While not actually new world war might offer them a committing the party to repeal the chance of victory they may have had visions of a future of military glory

The development of the H-bomb on both sides has made this impossible. They know that they are stuck in a cul-de-sac and there must be many of them who would be glad to make personal terms with the Mao Tse tung regime.

The Chinese Government knows that it can now afford to let the question of Quemoy and Matsu lie in abeyance and just wait on events. We shall hear further pronouncements of this kind from Chou

Bevin's nightmare

WE recently suggested that in a could be of a quite different kind tion arising from the power struggle and the risky manoeuverings required

This was the coming together of the world's two great powers on the basis of an understanding to dispose of the Frieda Le Pla affairs of the lesser peoples in a manner acceptable to them both.

We reminded readers that this was the nightmare to which Ernest Bevin had confessed before the cold war developed; that Russia and America would "gang-up" and that "there will be nothing left for anyone else."

With a peace based, not upon dis-Germany and the Soviet Union, armament and new ideas of international relationships, but upon the "H-bomb stalemate" between the US and the USSR, it appears that such a The bitterness felt by many about development as Bevin feared is ulti

It is what "co-existence" must lead

Axis?

THE offer of China's Foreign leaders in both blocs who are leaders in both blocs who are talking of the need to operate aid for Chinay's Government on Formosa the underdeveloped countries through the machinery of UN in order to sations at littled to the NPC presently signed with China by Ianau. recently signed with China by Japan, eliminate the factor of bloc competition.

For practical purposes the trade At Aachen recently Sir Winston embargo has come to an end except Churchill heavily emphasised his view

that Russia should be invited to entry NATO. When that happens the US will have to choose between co-opertion and leaving the NATO structure to Europe.

We think it is clear that the choice will be co-operation, and that his will mean the coming together of the two dominant powers.

The Russian Government has so far taken no action following on Sir Wi ston Churchill's declaration, but will be remembered that it has earlier

We think there is a high probability that some time before April, 1989 when the whole structure of NATO will come up for review, this matter will again be raised by Russia 300 this will this will become the signal for the fundamental reorientation in the relationships of the Powers.

Borba, then and now

HE reconciliation of the Yugu Government with the Government of Russia is not all pure ga

When the Tito Government felt it self in isolation it was able minus clearly the character of the operations of other dictatorships to which i has now again become blind.

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The Yugoslav Government job Borba, wrote after the Berlin in June 1052 in June, 1953:

The masses are profoundly scious of the treason of leaders who, instead of construction Socialism, are in process of ing a system of exploitation uses subordinates them to the Elsewhere in Europe it is Franco who deals with his wer in this fashion."

There has been no comparison Franco in the Yugoslav press, and ing Borba, after the Poznan transfer. The league of (anti-Fascist) dicial has recovered its solidarity

From the Editor's Notebook

PRIEDA LA PLA, who write nationalism on page four, beind at the age of 29, and deaf lifteen years later. She is now and a Braille machine she ponds with a wide circle of and sightless friends continuing and

and sightless friends, continuing support for the peace and hull tarian causes in which she was all before she lost become before she lost her sight. She is the author of "Vivised

Right or Wrong," a pamphle plant of "Vivisce plant of Wrong," a pamphle plant of the Right of th

Disarmament

TRIC BAKER, Secretary National Peace Council has a valuable piece of work by finding a background paper on

document has now been publis the current number of One World from 29 Great James Street, 100 W.C.1.). A summary of the Anglo-Free of

US and USSR working papers on mitted to the Sub-Committee on UN Disarmament Commission year is included in the paper, Get together-once

DIFFERENT as their individual approaches may be, I that cannot be sufficiently stressed the pacifists in a town or should meet together once a social occasion. Obvious nach

should meet together once a a social occasion: Christian partial parti rict. He will find the various nation headquarters only too keen to help putting secretaries and contact bers in touch with each other.

But only one social occasion hack to the job of work which is tackling in his or her own ticular field!

Dr. Soper for Labour Peace Rully

THE Labour Peace Fellowshift again hold a public meeting ing the Labour Party Conference this year.

this year.

They have booked the Theatre, Blackpool for October 1 Soper is to be one of the speaker

clubs in Central Africa Brotherhood

PROBABLY the most slandered of all organisations in Central Africa today are the multi-racial clubs, There are three in the Federation—one in

Northern Rhodesia, one in Southern Rhodesia and one in Nyasaland. The club in Northern Rhodesia has hit the

headlines a couple of times of late.

The first occasion was when the committee agreed to Mr. Harry Nkumbula, number one man of the African Congress, becoming a member.

The committee's decision was unanimousbut what a hoo-ha it created outside the

Disgusting," said the critics. "If the club ever did have any prestige, it is certainly gone now," was the cry.

One newspaper, probably the most liberal in the Federation, went the whole hog and published a special front page editorial con-demning the club for allowing Nkumbula to join.
The opinion of most members was that Harry

Nkumbula was an intelligent human being, and as such was eligible for membershipwhatever his politics.

Nevertheless, one member, Dr. G. Harrison,

BASIL DELAINE'S CENTRAL AFRICAN COMMENTARY

was very much against the idea and resigned in protest. The Northern Rhodesia multi-racial club has

about 400 members, of which about 100 are Europeans. in Blantyre, Nyasaland, from where at present

this commentary is being written, the Inter-Racial Association is somewhat smaller in membership. But it is making itself heard. On behalf of the club a letter was sent, recently,

to the Government, requesting that it should legislate against racial discrimination. The reply which, of course, did not satisfy the association, was to the effect that the time was not yet ripe for such a step.

The society will not be leaving it at that. flelonging to an inter-racial group in this federation of "partnership" is rather like being a member of an underground organisa-

tion. If you are a European it may be policy not to mention to your boss or colleagues the fact that you belong to such a club. You see, a multi-racial club is where people with black skins, people with brown skins and people with white skins get together to discuss their problems. They also get together to enjoy themselves-

at sport, or a sing-song, or maybe just a pint of beer at the club bar. All this, of course, is "just not done" in

the eyes of the average white settler, You are labelled a crank, a kaffir (an African) or a Communist by those who know of your membership. Your "friends" cease to call on you for a

sundowner- and it could mean the mack from your job. is true to say, too, that the majority of

Africans are against the idea of the multiracial club. Their minds have been poisoned by the African Congress which looks upon African

members of these clubs as stooges of the European members who, they say, are simply there to convert the African to the ways of the Government. The recent enrolment of Mr. Harry Nkumbula, the Congress leader, as a member of the N.R. multi-racial club may mean the break-

ing down of this point of view, is all very tragic. It seems that only the Indian members are spared criticism.



ld be invited to enter that happens the US se between co-opera the NATO structure

clear that the choice ation, and that this iwers.

lovernment has so the ollowing on Sir Win declaration, but I red that it has earlief ation for entry into

before April, 1999, structure of NATO r review, this matter tised by Russia and e the signal for orientation in the Powers.

a, then lnow

tion of the Yugor with the Goren Government felt it was able to see ster of the operations ships to which it has the blind,

Government journal ler the Berlin rising

are profoundly their treason of the stead of construction in process of exploitation ISSA hem to the Europe it is worken

no comparison will agoslav press, indub-the Poznan trouble nti-Fascist) dictain solidarity

DBE, FRS.

n the **abook**

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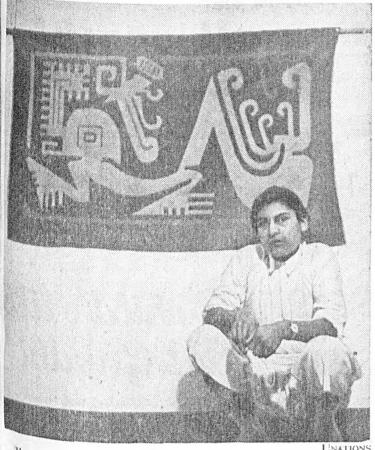
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for October 1 of the speakers



The Indian hand weavers of Ecnador were finding it hard to com-pete with the inexpensive cloths being turned out with modern techniques and their ancient handleraft was gradually dying out. With the help of an expert from the International Labour Organisa-tion, the Covernment set up a school for master weavers where tion, the Government set up a school for master weavers where they could learn the new techniques and how to apply them to the waving of traditional designs. Here a master weaver from peguche Pegiche proudly displays a wall-piece he completed at the school under the direction of an ILO expert. The design is Pre-Colombian.

on progressive annual reduction of hational arms budgets has been sent to

and Professor Kathleen Lonsdale,

Malesmen all over the world by two dis-

inguished British Quakers, Barrow Cad-

In a signed letter outlining their plan, they

We know that the Reduction of Arma-

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We therefore suggest that the problem is being approached from the right angle.

Our strong conviction is that there is one

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he phenomenal cost. It therefore appears to logical that any relief should be apparent

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effort has in fact failed, and the failure all always been followed by a vast increase in

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disarmament plan A WORLD plan for disarmament, based to, and felt in some measure by, those who have paid the bill.

"This would provide a most effective con trol on disarmament.

"It would probably be the business of the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, or some such body, to work out the details of a reduction on a budgetary basis, with the help of world accountants of repute.

ON PAGE FIVE

Seretse in exile; appointee has all powers of chief

By Gene Sharp THE British-appointed Native Authority over the Bamangwato Tribe in Bechuanaland, Rasebolai, the British Govern-

Plactical working method by which reduction can immediately be started and by which the delired end can be attained, namely on a bud-plicated subject of how the money is spent. ment says "has been accorded statutory authority to exercise all the powers conferred upon the Chief by law or custom." This statement was made in a letter to Mr. Fenner Brockway, MP, from Alan Noble of the

Commonwealth Relations Office, dated June 27. He continued, "Rasebolai, the Native Authority is legally empowered to act on behalf of the tribe in this matter" of mineral

development.

When Rasebolai was appointed Native Authority it was stated in the House of Commons that this was not to be regarded as a substitute for a Chief.

This revelation has come as the result of a question in the House of Commons by Fenner Brockway, MP. May 14.

Mr. Brockway said he received representations made by leading members of the Bamangwato Tribe in twenty towns and villages ask ing that concessions of mineral rights should not be given to a mining company in the Union of South Africa without the consent of Seretse and Tshekedi Khama,

Commander Noble replied that no representations had been received except for those forwarded to him by Mr. Brockway. He said he would ask the High Commissioner for a

Co-operation refused

Mr. Noble's letter of June 27 admits that although "There is general agreement in the tribe that mineral development should be allowed," it is the case that "Some of the tribe, however, take the view that, although mineral development is desirable, the only persons in the tribe competent to authorise and to negotiate it are members of the House of Khama.

There was a kgotla held late in March on the question of mineral development, he said, which lasted for several days. attended and all points of view were thoroughly ventilated before the Native Authority, again in accordance with custom, took the decision on behalf of the tribe that negotiations for mineral development in the Reserve should

There is thus no claim that the kgotla approved the granting of mineral rights. It has been the policy of the vast majority of the Bamangwato tribe who support Seretse to refuse to co-operate with the Government

mill he has been allowed to return.

This is the first public revelation of the extent of the powers given by the British Government to Rasebolai, and indicates that he has the power to act for the tribe, and apparently even in opposition to the tribe, on the basis of British granted authority, which has no source from the Bamangwata people them-

CHRISTIAN RESISTANCE GROUP Little monks of Russia

REPRINTED FROM THE LIFE OF FAITH

AN article recently published in the Norwegian paper Vart Land tells of a spontaneous religious movement that has come into being in Russia, mainly through the reading of the Bible. The followers of this movement call themselves "the Believers," but they have been dubbed Monachki (the little Monks), a nickname which they have gladly accepted.

These Christian youths are said to number several million, and their missionary activities are known all over the country. This movement constitutes the greatest opposition group to the Communist regime in Russia.

It is recruited from all grades of society, but is composed chiefly of students, clerks and shop assistants.

The Monachki have no ritual or ceremonies. Their services are similar to those of the Quakers, consisting of the reading of a passage of Scripture, a short talk, and an application of Christian truths to present day life. Owing to the scarcity of Bibles in the USSR, a few hand-written copies of the Scriptures are in circulation.

COURAGEOUS EVANGELISM

This revival movement is said to have begun as a purely Russian activity, without any help or encouragement from outside sources. It finds its inspiration solely in the Bible and the desire to apply the principles of Christianity to everyday life,

The Monachki include a number of conscientious objectors, who without exception are sent to prison camps. The long sentences of imprisonment, however, do not terrify them. They believe in passive resistance, and do not countenance violence in any form; neither do they co-operate with groups that are preparing for a new revolution.

Instead, they advocate strike action, and advise people not to work for the godless State.

The movement has also made contact with the illegal remnants of the Russian Mennonites, Stundists, and other pacifist religious

Many young people are leaving their work and are going out as evangelists to the remotest parts of Russia. There they preach the Gospel among collective labourers and organise special agricultural Christian communities. As a rule such evangelists can carry on for a year or so before being arrested; but even then they continue their activities inside the prison camps. Services are held

which many of the prisoners attend, save when forbidden by the guards.

The news of the activities of this spiritual youth movement comes from a 35-year-old German woman, Brigitte Gerland, the first prisoner to escape from the forced labour camp at Vorkuta.

She was banished to this camp together with 8,000 young Christians who had received sentences of from 15 to 25 years for having participated in anti-Communist activities. During the seven years of her imprisonment Frau Gerland was moved from one camp to another -20 different camps in all and in every one of them she met the Monachki,

AFRICAN LEADER DENOUNCES CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY

From BASIL DELAINE

Blantyre, Nyasaland.

"Africans in this country cannot exchange colonialism and imperialism for Capri-

This is the view of Elected Member of Legislative Council for the Northern Province, Mr. M. W. K. Chiume, commenting on the recent Capricorn Africa Society convention at

"They will not be impressed by catchwords and slogans which at best are political bitter pills coated with linguistic sugar, and at the worst a tricky way of deviating the Africans from realising their right to self-determination for their respective countries," said Mr.

He stressed that the goal for Africans in Nyasaland "is the achievement of self-govern-ment within the Commonwealth,"

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Contributions since June 29: f48 5s. 2d. Total since January 1, 1956: £1,178 0s. 7d. Anonymous contributions gratefully acknow

ledged: A. Tyke, Driffield, £10; Manning tree, £2; Shipley, 3s. Please make cheques, sic., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley. Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.A.

For Cyprus solution: Experience in opposing terrorism!

R. EMRYS HUGHES, MP, a Peace News contributor, asked the Prime Minister on June 28 whether he would discuss the problem of Cyprus with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Mr. Eden replied it was not the practice to discuss the individual topics for discussion at

such a meeting.

Mr. Hughes replied: "Is the Prime
Minister not aware that one of the Prime Ministers attending this Conference has had a long and distinguished record in opposing terrorlsm ?

"Mr. Nehra was for seven years in prison

for opposing terrorism.
"Would not the Prime Minister take advantage of the occasion of Mr. Nehru's visit here to get some good advice on solving the question of Cyprus?"

NEWS IN BRIEF

At Tribunals for Conscientions Objectors in Norway, all religious COs are now being exempted. COs whose objection to military service are based on ethical or rational grounds do not do so well, because, reports Pacifisten (the Danish pacifist journal) ap-parently many have not thought out their position properly,

The visit of Mr. Jawaharlat Nehra, Prime Minister of India, to the United States of America, which was to begin on July 7, has been postponed at Mr. Nehra's request until Mr. Risenhower is well enough for full consultations. consultations.

The student body of knwdon Baptist Theological College, Leeds, England, have urged an independent commission of inquiry into "the reports of conditions and happenings in Kenya, conditions which, if proved tene, must fill us with shame and horror that things so hateful to the mind of Jesus Christ should be permitted by a people and Government professedly Christian and with a democratic tradition.

South Africa and the Protectorates "ACT BEFORE UNPLEASANTNESS" PLEADS SERETSE

"I AM not dying to become chief," said Seretse Khama in London last month. "All I am fighting for is that I, like anyone else, should be allowed to live in my own country. My people want me to live there and, like anyone else, I feel I have some contribution to make to my people. I don't think that is too much to ask-even from a British Government."

Scretse Khama, Chief of the Bamangwato Tribe who has been banished "for life" by the British Government because of his martage to an Englishwoman, was speaking at a delegate conference on South Africa and the Protectorates at Beaver Hall in London. The conference was sponsored by the Movement for Colonial Freedom and held last month.

"Ninety-seven per cent of my people want me back," he said

He spoke of how his people had been impressed by good British men who had worked for the good of the African people, such as Molfat, Livingstone, and today, Huddleston. "We wanted to be British," he said. "It is because of these good men that we probably made the mistake of allying ourselves with Britain." (Chiefs from Bechuanaland voluntarily sought to bring their land under British projection in 1885.)

"Consider people first"

"People here are prepared to live on the memories of those men," he said.
"We are the only people who seem to want is." to be British and you do not seem to want us," he said. "We gave up the freedom we had to be associated with this country.... but what

has been the result? "The way you have to make friends is first of all to shoot them down and then say, 'Now don't you have some nice leader who wants to

shake hands,' and you come up with a consti-

tution.

"Why don't you act before there is unpleasantness? Why do you wait until there is shooting first?" he asked. "If you deal with people, consider them as people."

"Empty words do not mean anything any more. That democracy that you cherish so much, we only hope that please you could expent it to the colonies as well." "Colonial freedom does not mean that we want to cut British throats. It only means that

we want the same freedoms you have here."

He pleaded that the Protectorates should not be transferred to the Union of South Africa without the consent of the peoples living in them, not merely "consultations" as was the case when Nyasaland was incorporated in the

Central African Federation. Anthony Wedgwood Henn, MP, presiding at that session, referred to Seretse Khanna as "Chief in the hearts of the people and in the

fight for democracy in the Protectorate".

Concerning South Africa, Canon Collins urged that we "deal with our own house" and also help "those working in South Africa who need our support".

"I am outle convinced" he said, "that we

I am quite convinced" he said, "that we are committed to interfering from omside He denounced the trade union movement of the white community in South Africa as "the

ON PAGE FIVE

= B O O K S =

Reviews by Geoffrey Carnall

Dennis Dobson, London, 12s. od.

HOW do Asian people view the domination of the world by Europe over the fast three or four centuries? The general perspective in which this domination is seen has become more familiar to British readers through the writings of men like

Arnold Toynbee and K. M. Panikkar, Professor Radhakrishnan's Beatty Memorial Lectures may be taken as another attempt to further this understanding. They are a brief summary of the contribution of Asia and Europe to the growth of human wisdom, and European achievements are reduced to their just proportions.

The book strikes one as rather meagre, partly because Professor Radhakrishnan is temperamentally remote from the passions that torment mankind in every age. Since the wisdom he outlines was developed in order to come to terms with these passions, this criticism is perhaps a serious one.

TT is certainly not a criticism, however, that can be levelled at THE COLOUR CURTAIN. The emotions which have been produced by European domination are not much understood in Britain, and it is for this reason that Richard Wright's book ought to be widely read.

Richard Wright is unusually well fitted to interpret the feelings of the nations which are now emerging from colonial subjection. He is an American Negro-a member of a group which belongs to the West, but holds a socially inferior position in it.

He went to Bandung at the time of the Asian-African conference, and The COLOUR CURTAIN is a personal record of what he saw

He was above all impressed by what he describes as the "ground swell of racial and religious feeling" that he detected there. And this book conveys this "ground swell" with great vividness, partly, I suspect, because he was carried away by it himself. was carried away by it himself.

He is alarmed at the bitterness and real

hatred that made itself felt in the Bandung conference But such bitterness, as Richard Wright well understands, is the natural and inevitable consequence of centuries of domina-

It is no use a Westerner's saying that he has given up his belief in white supremacy. "Con-

Last and West, by S. Radhakrishnan, Allen and Unwin, London, 10s. 6d.

The Colour Curtain, by Richard Wright.

The Colour Curtain, by Richard Wright. ago; four hundred years is a long time, time enough for habits, reactions, to be converted into culture, tradition, into a raison d'etre for millions.

These profound processes may issue in new wars and tyrannies. Such evils could, however, be avoided if the West were capable of responding to the demand for racial equality.

But such response, Wright thinks, would mean a much lower standard of living for the West. It would require a "radical reconstruction of the social and economic systems of the Western world."

Richard Wright is uneasy about the intense hatreds, the hunger for strong leadership, and the fanatical religion that he found among the people at Bandung.

While he is right to be uneasy, it is worth pointing out that these things were also characteristic of people in Britain in the early

Nineteenth Century.
Well-informed observers were justifiably frightened then, though what they feared did not happen. Because the evil day was put off in Britain, it does not mean that the evil day will be put off now the problem is so much

Still, it can be done; and Richard Wright has helped to make the doing of it more pos-

TWICE AS

WE like this credit line from a Hampshire reader: "Herewith order form for two copies of PEACE NEWS. One copy each week to I.G, Junior, and the other to I.G, Senior. The necessity of two copies is due to reading pressure on Peace News because of the greatly improved political content of the paper.'

There is no part of the world that is not suffering from a shortage of PEACE NEWS. Are you helping to alleviate the famine in your district?

To star with Marilyn Monroe in "Bus Stop" a forthcoming film, is an American conscientious objector, Don Murray. As a CO he did two years alternative work in refugee camps in Europe.

Ethical, biological, religious and humanitarian aspects are dealt with in a booklet by Margaret R. Kent, LL.D. on "Some implications of Vegetarianism." Priced 4d., it is obtainable from the Friends Vegetarian Society, 108 Bishops Rd., Chelmsford Essex.

YOUTH'S VIEWPOINT

Calling all youth!

A BOVE the upturned faces of the broken-hearted men and women, rose the calm, set features of Garibaldi, lit up with that serene and simple regard of fortitude and faith which gave him power to lead the feeble multitudes of mortal men . . . The sonorous, thrilling voice was heard almost to the outskirts of the vast_crowd:

Will you, dare you, unite with us in this great endeavour? "'I am going out from Rome . . . I offer neither pay, nor provisions, nor quarters; I

To all the youth in every land, Depart from arms and with us stand For justice, brotherhood, and peace. offer hunger, thirst, forced marches, battles and death. Let him who loves his country in Non-violence is our Gospel, his heart and not with his lips only, follow Even if prison chains, and hatred's hell Should try the brave disciple. This excerpt from Garibaldi's defence of the Roman Republic serves to portray the fearless

To youth comes the challenge. Love your enemies, and quit revenge, Arise! Tomorrow is in your hand Ih

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U child's life of Gandhi

The obstinate rich man

Last week we read how Gandhi suffered many injustices in South Africa, and her in order to make life better for thousand oppressed Indians he formed a political party "which he called the "Natal Indian Congress."

ONE of the most important things to consider was the question of money A political party requires a lot of money to keep it going. The leaders must make here and these here and the second the s here and there, books and leaflets must be printed and distributed, halls must be hired when hired when speeches have to be and so on

Gandhi had to insist on each member place ing at least five shillings as a monthly s

AS TOLD BY GERTRUDE MURRAY TO THE CHILDREN OF INDIA

scription He told the rich people to B much more as they could. He himself gard twenty shillings a month.

But the people were lazy when it can be giving money. They were very glad to be leading who for the control were very glad to be seemed. leaders who fought for them, but they soull to think that all it to think that all the work could be done out money. That is the way with many in this world.

One day Gandhi and some of his out of the workers went on a tour to some of the the-way villages inhabited by Indians. wanted to make even the most ignorant wanted to make even the most ignorant understand that all must unite in the against injustice and tyranny.

COMO

GANDHI and his friends were in to spend the night at the house a rich Indian who was already a member their party. They knew that if this man gall a big sum to the Congress fund, other pe living round him would want to imitale and do the same and do the same.

The Congress was now badly in need to carry on its good work, and to hoped that the rich man would give at six rounds six pounds.

When they arrived at the rich man's they found a grand feast waiting for man Gandhi thought it best to get the money over before eating, and he was greatly pointed when he found that all the fi

He tried to propose the tried to propose the He tried to persuade him to give mention the rich man would not listen. He was the rich man would not listen. mean, but just obstinate. He refused to more than three pounds and began refreshments to his guests.

CAMAS

THIS was indeed an awkward he tion. Gandhi knew that if h the rich man give only three pounds of rich people, too, would want to give we three, or even less. They would think! should we give more than that man who so rich?" so rich?"

So Gandhi and his friends politely religious to take any food until six pounds had given. They were dreadfully hungry was awful to have to sit and talk only.

a good meal was waiting for them. Neither side would give in and the went on all night. Just at day-break the yielded at last. Then they all ate their This incident was much sall at their

This incident was much talked about made people see that Gandhi was not trifled with. After that people paid up subscriptions more promptly.

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bargains for pacifists

ments as these have become quite common today, and indeed in some quarters are

almost on the point of becoming slogans, Usually they are the pronouncements of have all the big powerful imperialist States seizing all the smaller or weaker nations of the world, destroying their native cultures and exploiting them economically.

We should all be internationalists now -citizens of the world." Such state-

In defence of nationalism

"NATIONALISM is one of the main causes of war. Nationalism is out of date.

individuals, made either on the platform or in newspaper articles, belonging to nations which either have never had their right to nationhood challenged, or else have had that right established and recognised for so many centuries that it has long ago ceased to be threatened.

WAR, NATIONALISM, & IMPERIALISM

With regard to, "Nationalism is the main cause of war," it does not seem to occur to champions of this view that it is not nationalbut imperialism which causes war; the hist for the conquest and possession of other people's territory, with its natural advantages and raw materials.

and certainly should not, lead to imperialism, H is the answer to imperialism, a check on H. Nationalism may be said the only check on it.

If it were not for nationalism we should

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Had it not been for the nationalist spirit there would have been today no freland, no Finland, no Sweden, no Switzerland and so on; the world would have been poorer withtheir distinctive cultures and political systems.

Militant nationalism, then, is the answer to, and check on, militaristic imperialism with all the evils imperialism brings with it, both moral and material.

Nationalism is the spirit and force that acts as a moral challenge to all the evils inherent in imperialism: the lust for power and Ciennine nationalism does not necessarily, domination, the greed for material enrichment even at the cost of bringing starvation and impoverishment to the rightful owners of a territory, the tyranny of superior physical might which would enslave a weaker people to its will, denying them every kind of freedom, and robbing them of their distinctive culture and their industries.

Nationalism, then, is the people's defence against enslavement and robbery robbery of its material, intellectual and spiritual possessions. It stands for freedom and respect for other people's right to their own culture and

It should therefore be our special responsibility to see that our nationalism really is of that highest and noblest type, free from the faint of that selfish monopolist spirit that wants national freedom for our own people while ready to deny it to others, as is the case with imperialist States. At that point it is in danger of becoming a cause of war because it then ceases to be true nationalism and degenerates into the first stage of imperialism. Genuine nationalism stands for the prin-

ciple of nationhood: the right of every nation to its nationhood, to national freedom whether its people are white-skinned or blackskinned.

ALL FOR PEACE

Because as a rule a nation can best preserve and develop its native culture and political system when peace reigns—its spiritual and physical life and energies not having to be diverted into defence—it is in the interest of nationalism to avail war, not to provoke or

It is the violation of nationalism by imperialist aggression that causes war,

Nationalism by its very nature is all for peace. It engages in defensive war because it feels it must defend its people's freedom:

By FRIEDA LE PLA but it is the invading nation that causes the

war, by its violation of the principle of nationalism.

crusading faith which fears no consequences

the faith for which I would ask in this call

The youth of today can be the pioneers

of a new world, and a new order. In this

time of tension the task before us is no

easy one and to those who engage in this

work it may be costly to the highest degree.

Even so can we, dare we, shirk from the task? Let me hear the clamour of the youth-

ful voices of students in the arts, the sciences,

the humanities; and the voices, too, of those in youth organisations, religitous and political

raised against this popular philosophy of

CALL FOR COURAGE

world our message of brotherhood and non-

Let the youth in Russia, America, Kenya,

South Africa, China, etc., know that we are

one with them in desiring peace and pros-perity for all peoples of the world whatever

Let us take as our prophets and teachers

men of true insight and abundant courage such as Tolstoy of Russia, Gandhi of India, Keir Hardie and George Lansbury of England,

Toyohiko Kagawa of Japan, Pastor Niemoller

of Germany, Albert Schweitzer, Michael Scott and Father Huddleston of Africa. We have so

much to learn from all these men, and others. To you then comes this call to renounce the methods of violence, to break with pre-

judice, hatred, and self-righteousness, and from there to found new relationships of

mutual understanding and accomodation.

This is not a call without a cost, for you

will discover that the way of non-violence

You will be one of those many people who are even now carrying this message into all

strata of society, into politics, and into all

Here is the sane man's approach to peace

calls for courage of the highest degree,

types of groups and movements.

violent revolution.

their colour or creed.

Let us with one accord carry round the

violence, hatred, lying, and totalitarianism.

This is not to say that nationalism need or should resort to military defence of either its territory or its ideals. War is not the best nor the most effective way of propagating or winning adherence to an ideal, nor even of defending the nation and its territory. Experience by different nations at different

times has proved (as for instance Hungary in

the last century, and India and Ireland soon afterwards) that non-military methods can be far more effective, and their results far more These methods of campaigning include non-co-operation with the occupying nation,

boycott, civil disobedience, strikes of every kind, and the setting-up of native institutions-Parliament, police, law courts, etc. These are methods calling for real heroism,

the spirit of adventure and daring, endurance, self-sacrifice and close national unity. Every single one of a nation's so

daughters are called on to take a noble and responsible part.

NATIONALISM & INTERNATIONALISM

We come now to the argument that nationalism is out of date and should be discarded for internationalism and world citizenship. Some of our internationalists are apt to pride themselves on having made a great moral advance in repudiating allegiance to their own nation, and are, therefore, scornful of nationalism, and of those, who persist in calling themselves nationalists.

It has evidently not occurred to them that one might as well argue that before one can become a loyal citizen of one's nation one

must discard one's family.

If there can be "narrow nationalism," so there can also be "narrow familyism" which can exclude larger claims. But few people would dream of saying that, because family devotion can be exclusive of wider loyalties

Just as the family is the unit of the nation, so is the nation the unit of the world life, international life; and just as a nation would be very much the poorer without its families, so would the world be much the poorer with-out its separate nations with all the richness and variety in national characteristics, culture, traditions, and so on.

therefore families should be abolished.

Nationality is to the nation what personality is to the individual. Just as individual personality, whether manifesting through dark skin or white skin, cannot develop along its own natural, God-appointed lines, but is futtered and cranged in rejoy and real whole in the skin and rea fettered and cramped in mind and soul when enslaved by the domination of some other person, so the individual nation cannot develop either culturally, socially, or politically

* ON PAGE FIVE

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LONDON, N. 4

· pactfists

Around and about by

Popular broadcaster on the BBC's "Woman's Hour" programme and a Sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union.

D forgotten how lovely Lancashire was. I felt very sorry for myself, when in oright sunshine i set off for four days in the

area, feeling I was going to grime and mills. 1 began with one of my usual shocks. I was in a remote spot in Herts. My hostess said she would put me on the 9.29 which would connect with the 10

connect with the fast at Hitchen, and get me to Kings Cross for the Blackburn train,

We arrived in good time, the station was two miles from the village, right in the middle howhere. After chatting for some minutes, I sensed a great lack of activity. We then discovered that the 9.29 was a Saturdays only. Luckily we had time to drive to a junction for the express. What would have happened if I

S. AFRICA PAGE THREE

most reactionary group of all." They are, he said, "committed to racialism."

Canon Collins, who is a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, urged the British trade unions to "help by money and to help to organise African unions." This would be reconciliation and a selection of the reconstruction of the reco would be a powerful weapon against racialism.

For God's sake literally spare the cash and spare the personnel for this job— this vitally important and urgent job."

Mr. V. Pillay, a representative of the Indian National Congress of South Africa, declared that there existed a "police-State" in South Africa. He recalled the Defiance of Unjust laws campaign several years ago, when some 3.(XX) were imprisoned.

They courted arrest in a non-violent and dignified manner," he said.

Love evokes love

Sollie Sachs, South African trade union lea-ask Permission of no one to attack oppression and inhumanity

He placed his hope for the future of South Africa on first getting the Nationalists out of office, and on industrial development which has bringing more and more Africans into industrial rollicy. industry despite the Apartheid policy.

The clurches have played a magnificent in helping combat Apartheid," he said. The trade union movement have played a miserable role."

The African people must not be of the British trade union movement," he declared.

There is very little time left," he warned. there is very little time lett, he warned the urged positive steps now to help South democratic become the great free democratic that it can become."

h a discussion period Canon Collins declared: "Love evokes love and hate evokes hate." That, he said, was "one of the laws the universe."

Fenner Brockway, MP, discussed the situa-lion in the three British Protectorates in South Africa; Swaziland, Bechuanaland, and Basuto-land.

In the course of his talk, he read from the eace News articles on the grievances of the hamangwato Tribe.

He referred to current confessions of past that it would be a very good thing if our own labour would be a very good thing if our own confessions of past Labour Party made some confessions of past

In the foremost of those mistakes is that the foremost of those innanity by hanning Seretse.

had just been left on the platform to awart the train

I could hardly believe my eyes when I looked out at fields and trees, and when Crossley Fielden met me at Preston, he drove me along a country road to Blackburn, which might have been in Sussex. It was a noble act on his part, to come so far, to save me the change.

It was good to meet him, one of the COs of the first world war, to talk over those old days which seem like a dream now. The meeting organised by the Peace Fellowship was held in the Friends Meeting House, in which Corder Catchpool often worshipped, James Roberts finds time in his bown 155. finds time in his busy life, to keep the Group going, and healthy.

I was able to meet again one of the relugees from Germany, now settled in Blackburn and making a new life.

Warrington was of special interest to me, as I was able to meet again Margaret Hamer, whose father I so well remember when I lived on a Welsh mountain top, and he was a pacifist

parson in our Circuit, Her husband is now at the Chaigely school for maladjusted boys, where a very good work is being done. I had a very interesting time the next morning in the grounds of this lovely school, where among other folk, I met two fluffy baby owls which one of the masters, who had a "way with birds" had rescued.

It was a great privilege again to visit Lancaster, where we had a very good meeting in-deed, organised by the Peace Pledge Union with a welcome from an Alderman and with a Councillor in the Chair. From Mary Staufer's bungalow I could see Blackpool, and the sunlit sea. She had put in a great deal of work for these meetings, and gives herself whole-heartedly to the cause. She took me to see Mr. and Mrs. Percy Knowles. He is now 94, but the days of the first world war were very fresh in his memory. He still has the photograph of the hydrography. graphs of the Independent Labour Party Summer conferences of 1925 and 1926, at Easton

I have had a grudge against Liverpool since, at the PPU Annual Meeting there, someone stole our picnic basket and vacuum flasks, from the car parked outside the Meeting House, When Liew Lloyd met me and led me to a pot of tea, I forgot my grudge, and was very happy to meet friends, old and new.

George Gibb had come from Manchester to chair, and so I was able to spend the night in the home which has sheltered and rested so many pacifist speakers.

Opportunities for meeting each other are precious. The warmth of the sunshine which continued all through my visit, was matched by the warmth of friendship and hospitality I met everywhere. I felt it was very worthwhile.

no more acts of this kind [as the banning of Seretsel will disgrace this country."

Mr. Naboth Mokgatle the former Secretary of an African trade union, in an impassioned speech pleaded, "Why do you people allow yourselves to be identified with those people in South Africa who are moving in the opposite direction?

We, the majority, are calling you to intervene to help us to overthrow the regime of our country.

The whites "have no right to rule the country without us, no right to make laws without us," he declared.

"Abolish race discrimination in your Col-

onies. Legislate against race discrimination in this country," he asked. "If you do these things

nmitted a crime against humanity by you will be giving us great assistance."

Seretse."

Joseph Grimond, MP, the Liberal MP, Chairman of the National Peace Council, Party Chief Whip, expressed the hope "that also addressed the conference.

Letters

Pacifism accused and defended

MY evidence (for Geoffrey Carnall, Peace News, July 6): the commonness of assuming that in fighting as such you are doing evil " in a moral sense not like, e.g., amputating a limb. This is characteristic pacidoctrine vide Miss Morrison's articlehence probably pacifist influenced. It consistently goes in talk with professions of "respect" for the Absolute Pacifist.

I deny that using force as such is immoral. The coercive power of the State in putting down violent wrong-doers, by fighting them if necessary, is essential to the effective authority of law. A pacifist sect whose members will be magistrates has just not thought this

Miss Morrison well illustrates the curious alliance between pacifists and defenders of murder who eagerly embrace the pacifist story that people who fight must be as murderous as they can. J. L. Garvin (the Christian apostate, who approved Italy's war on Ethiopia) is an excellent authority!

Murder is not a matter of what weapons you use but of whom you attack

A good government would fight, not for victory "-domination, unconditional surrender but for specific objectives,

The first Christians were not pacifists, they could not become soldiers, because they would not perform idolatrous acts, but there was no objection to a convert remaining a soldier. Nor any, in the New Testament, to soldiering as a profession; on the contrary. Nor did Christianity teach it was the State's duty not to resist evil, but the precise contrary (St. Paul). Christ was not a pacifist, vide his end-of-world threat "Bring these my enemies, who will not have me to be their king, and slay them before my eyes." You cannot, faithfully to the teaching of Christ and the New Testament, teach that their religion and ethics were new, different from those of the Old Testament.

(Miss) G. E. M. ANSCOMBE.

Somerville College, Oxford.

Sybil Morrison writes:

Miss Anscombe shows a good deal of ignorance about pacifists if she really believes that they have given no thought to the question of the police force in relation to military force. I invite her to read my article on page six.

Pacifists are not defending the appalling weapons now used in war, but pointing out that those who justify war have no alternative but to fight for victory, which is not necessarily to be equated with "domination or "unconditional" surrender.

What would be the point of fighting for "a specific cause" without doing everything

FROM NATIONALISM PAGE FOUR

along its own native lines when enslaved by the domination of another State. Freedom is essential both to individuals and

to nations, So far, therefore, from there being any-

thing incompatible between nationalism and internationalism, they are essential to each other, each enriching the other.

The ideal should be a world wide family of free nations, each contributing its own distinctive culture and genius to the enrichment of the rest, each at the same time appreciating and learning from the others. Each nation would also gladly share material riches with rellow-members of the world family.

In this sharing and co-operation by free nations comes not only peace and good will among men, but also joy in mutual service and fellowship.

possible to win, To defeat an enemy equipped with particular weapons it becomes essential to use those weapons; this is the logical conclusion of accepting the method of war; pacifists renounce that method (4 used Mr. Garvin's words, by the way, just because he was not a pacifist!)

In regard to the first Christians being pacifists, Miss Anscombe is right in admitting they could not become soldiers, but she produces no evidence for her own opinion that there was no objection to converted soldiers remaining in the Roman Army.

H by "His-end-of-the-world" threat Miss

Anscombe means "And ye shall hear of wats and rumous of wars," Matthew XXIV, I can assure her that nowhere in that chapter is war condoned; the prophecy of what is likely to happen seems to be true!

am unconvinced by an isolated text. "Bring these my enemies," etc., comes at the end of the parable of the talents, as reported by St. Luke and appears to be tacked on to it. It is notable that the report of the same parable by St. Matthew does not include it.

It is, in fact, not a principle laid down by Jesus in his preaching, but part of an alle-gory, which needs to be interpreted. If this parable is to be taken literally, then it would seem to be ruled that anyone who saves and does not invest must have his savings taken from him! Plainly parables need interpre-tation and cannot be taken as literal pro-

profoundly disagree that the Christian teaching was no different from that of the Old Testament. There surely can be no question of the meaning of "Ye have heard that it hath been said An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth: But I say unto you that ye resist not evil . . Ye have heard that it hath been said Thou shall love thy neighbour and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you Love your enemies ...

No parable this, but a straight sermon upon which the Christian religion has been founded.

& FROM DISARMAMENT PAGE THREE

"We suggest for their consideration a progressive annual reduction such as 10 per cent of the basic figure for live years

"The basic figure for each nation might be that nation's average annual expenditure on war and the preparations for war." say for the previous three years, or the highest expenditure of any one year during that period.

"Each participant, having ascertained that basic figure upon which his country should work, the scheme could go forward at once without waiting for detailed agreement upon the number or the nature of the weapons to be used, or of manpower, etc.—these questions would be decided by each participating nation for itself.

"Having realised the joyful harvest of five years' accumulated reduction, there would be few, if any, who would not desire to continue the progressive reduction for a further five year period.

"One reason for stressing a financial basis of reduction is that it would release funds for more powerful weapons for the war against want and ill-will . .

"Funds are sorely needed to carry on a successful worldwide war against want and unfriendliness."

The writers are aware that many difficulties might arise and anticipate five of them in notes attached to the letter. The whole document is available in printed form from Barrow Cadbury at 73 Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15, England.

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication, notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.

2. Include: Date, TOWN, That, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's oddress)

Saturday, July 21

SHEFFIKLIN 3.30 p.m.; Rydal, Smithing Pk. Rd., 10. Canon C. F. Harman, of Doncaster. Chair, A. Golding. South Yorkshire Area. Fellowship of Reconciliation.

BRISTOL : 3 p.m.; Bedminster Friends Mig

Ho. Pacifist demonstration, Tour of City with case and forty beating posters and loud speaker. Offers of help to Will Parkin, 15 Kenmore Crescent, Bristol 7.

Saturday-Sunday, July 21-22

FARNHAM: From 2.30 p.m. Saturday Moor Park College, Discussion contine, No. 140. "A Christian View of Current Affairs, 5. Pacitism." Lecturers: The Rev. Charies Willis, Chapitain to the Forces, the Rev. Canon T. B. Scrutton, Vice-Chairman, Anglican Facifist Fellowship: Reginald Soiensen, MP, Chairman, National Peace Council, and Eric Baker, General Secretary, National Peace Council.

Saturday, July 28

BANSIRAD: 3-6.30 p.m.; Wayside, Croydon Lane, Garden party, Music, games, bring and buy sale. Proled edibles. Broom and District Peace Fellowship.

Saturday, September 15

LONDON, N.W.II i London Area Garden Party. King Attrel School, North End Rd. Peace Pledge Union.

Haker, Council.

Saturday, July 14

Wednesday, July 18

BLACKHEATH: 7.45 p.m.; 141 Woolston Combe Rd. "Would Disamment Mean Invasion." Discussion led by Ronald Mallone, III. P. C. Whiteman, BA. Social Service Playmentan and Free Christian Churches. Physical and Free Christian Courtness, View Nett 1 3,30-6,30 p.m.; Tall Trees, High Leslie Wray, MA. Tea (please bring Pilms, Families welcomed, FoR.

Sunday, July 15

House Church, Binney St. (ar. Bond St. Stn.).

Sanday, July 15

Sunday, House, Binney St. (ar. Bond St. Stn.).

Sunday, July 15

Sunday, July Sunday, July 15

a commission. Every week!

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SUNDAYS
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Rd. 7.45 p.m.; Glessow FFU. Hyne PARK: 1 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Group, Every Sunday, PYAG.

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LATEST TIME for popy : Monday morning

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MEETINGS

ANEURIN REVAN, MP, Will Griffiths, MP, Joseph Grimond, MP, Benn Levy, and L B. Priestley will launch the "Campaign for the Limitations of Secret Police Powers," at 7.30, Westnesslay, July 18, at Canton Hall, Admirace 1 fes. sents 6th, by post, Stanley Mayne, 28 Broadway, S.W.1.

OSTEOPATHY AND THE SUPPED DISC "- S. Webser Jones, Carton Raji, Monday, July 16, 7.10. Adulted 2x. (Sten-les), London Natural Health Society.

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the Ashanti Sentinel, had to close down last year because of repeated attacks upon its office. There have been stories of dynamiting of houses, of shootings and kmfings.

Many well-known CPP members had left Kumasi, seeking asylum in Accra. None of the party leaders dared go near Kumasi. The CPP had not held a political rally there since the last General Election.

Last Sunday week they decided to do so. This the people would come into the open again and reveal their sympathies. The Prince of Wales Park, the biggest public place in Kumasi, was booked; an announcement was made in the Evening News.

Friends in Accra warned us not to go. "It will be dangerous," they said. "In any case you must not go by road; there will be ambushes." We laughed.

We set off by road in the early morning, across the Acera plain, up between the hills and through the thick rain-forest belt. It was light by the time we came to Ashanti.

At Kantanso, about 52 miles from Kumasi, we found the road blocked with vehicles: red, white and green CPP vans, private cars, many trucks (the native buses in which people squat on tight rows of hard, wooden planks), all packed with people. The road was barricaded like a frontier post; the police halted all traffic.

I got out and walked forward. "What's going on?" I demanded as officiously as possible. The policeman in charge paused a moment, thinking. We were Europeans. "All right. Bring your car through," he said. Trucks and cars backed and negotiated to let us through.

"You go to Kumasi for all of us," shouted a woman in a truck. But for the rest there were silent, disappointed faces.

We had to puss five more police blocks be-fore we reached Kumasi. At every village people waited for transport to get them to the rally. None was allowed.

RALLY AT KUMASI

But it did not matter. The people of Kumasi itself turned out. The Prince of Wales Park is a sort of broad hollow 300 yards or so long at

each side.
When we got there, about 9 o'clock, it was filled. The park itself was a seething mass. Hundreds were dressed in red, white and green costumes. CPP banners fluttered everywhere.

Again there was music, dancing, cheering, shouts of "Free-dom!"

Thousands more people were terraced along a steep grassy bank which rises to the main road. At every vantage point, even outside the park up to 500 yards from the little plat-

form, people were sitting waiting. Some, we learned, had been there all night.

The atmosphere was that of a festival. A drum pulsated gently and people danced. Elsewhere little processions moved backward and forward, shouting and laughing.

A huge red cocketal mounted on a truck

A huge red cockerel mounted on a truck wriggled slowly through the crimel Prom the platform cries of "Free-dom!" rang out and tens of thousands of hands rood in the air. "Free-dom! Free-dom!" a sustained roar. You could not have got all this into wembley Stadium or any of the great meeting places in fineland.

places in England. 17 JJY 56
The sun beat down fiercely. The people danced, sang and were happy. Men and women and children. Colourful African

dresses and Kente cloths. It was the gayest politics one could imagine. Why all the fuss? we thought. Why all these police precautions? Why the warnings? Why the two years silence? Why the steel-helmeted police mingling with the crowd, batons in

Round about 10 o'clock we knew. Suddenly there was a long, low explosion

PPU RELIGION COMMISSION

Pacifist Universalist Service 3.30 p.m. Sunday July 15, 1956 King's Weigh House Church, Binney St., W.1 (Near Bond St. Tube)
Discourse by: Wav. G. P. T. Paget King

"The Earth Shall Rise on New Foudations

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BRISTOL PEACE **DEMONSTRATION**

Saturday, July 21 at 3 p.m.

BEDMINSTER FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

To ur of city with cars and lorry bearing posters and loudspeaker

Offers of help to WILL PARKIN, 15, Kenmore Crescent, Bristol 7

and from a green slope opposite us and lust outside the park an ugly cloud of greyish smoke rose in the air.

One saw the distant shapes of scurrying eople. Soon a police van began to climb the ill towards the settling, drifting smoke.

There was a momentary silence. The people in the park paused, looked, then went on with their business.

Shortly afterwards, in another direction was to be the day of political liberation, when there was another explosion and a cloud of smoke rose. We saw debris floating, leisurely it seemed, in the air and slowly descend again. More police vans. More running. In the park hardly a ripple disturbed the crowd.

So this was the terrorism which for months had made Kumasi a gangster town: dynamite instead of ideas; the gun, the knife and the bludgeon instead of principles. One felt a chilf in the spine.

There were no more explosions, but all day skirmishes took place at the outskirts of the park as small gangs of hooligans, armed with knives, stones and bottles were driven off and chased by the police.

We watched the African police moving discreetly about. We saw ourselves three men arrested with guns in their pockets, one of whom had infiltrated himself to right in front of the platform.

CALMNESS

We saw the driver of a CPP van who had been shot at, being helped away with a cloth clutched to his head and his shirt soaked with blood.

We met and talked with a man whose car had been ambushed and shot up the night before. We met another man, with ten bullet scars on his face and body who now believes he is divinely protected. We met a Member of the Legislative As-

sembly who had been knifed in the head when attending a funeral in his constituency; and of those who had rushed to his aid and also been injured one had died.

Such violence had became commonplace. If there had been occasional reprisals, it was understandable. But the people in the park refused to be provoked; their calm indifference to what was going on around was amazing.

Occasionally one saw a knot of policemen chasing a provocateur; some of the crowd would turn and watch and, when he was caught, give a brief cheer. But that was all.

I have no evidence to connect any of this

violence with the NLM. I merely report what we saw. It was certainly not the work of the CPP whose legitimate setrength was manifest to all in its vast rally. But we decided to leave early-at 4 p.m.-

as to be out of Ashanti before nightfall and we were relieved to observe so many police along the road to the "frontier."

That evening a CPP truck going out of Kumasi was fired on; one man died, two others were seriously injured. Another CPP lorry was set on fire. A third was fired at and two people injured. Two houses were dynamited

INDEPENDENCE

Police arrived at another house in time to seize gelignite and prevent an explosion.
I cannot connect these things with the NLM. I only report it. I may not suggest where men in Ashanti get explosives from; I only report

I also report that in village after village we passed through in Ashanti that Sunday, people came out of their houses and lined the roads to display CPP flags and cheer.

As we went home we thought it our duty to raise our hands in greeting out of our car. The response was terrific. Our journey was like a triumphal procession. This was the day when the CPP came back to Ashanti.

Everyone expects some terrorism on election day. And a few sufficiently ruthless men can exercise great influence. But I shall be very surprised if the CPP does not win a very clear victory.

I shall be very surprised if they do not win both seats in Kumasi, the town the NLM has claimed for its headquarters.

Afterwards there must be no more nonsense about delaying independence. And the African Government must be free to deal with the minority political gangsterism which soils this country of magnificent popular

FROM PAGE ONE KENYA

living, we would welcome a visit of a Parliamentary delegation, such as that of 1953-54, and we would give its members every assistance within our power."

An accompanying statement from the Christian Council of Kenya stated that because of its international constitution it does not enter into political controversy, and therefore such responsibilities have been entrusted to

group of church leaders.
It is understood that some of these leaders fear that Kenya affairs are becoming too much the subject of party politics in Britain, and therefore favour an all-party delegation. Eileen Fletcher, whose articles in Peace

News on conditions in Kenya are continuing to stir people in Britain, and arouse serious discussion within the Society of Friends, of which she is a member, has been sent "a which she is a member, has been sent "a personal message of encouragement" from the Race Relations Committee of the Society of

The Committee at its meeting in London on July 5 adopted a minute which expressed the Committee's "deep sympathy with Eileen Fletcher and our concern for the underlying objects which she has at heart,"

Eileen Fletcher's own Meeting, Guildford Preparative Meeting, last month sent a Minute to her which stated that though they were conscious of "great ignorance in the matters" they were "moved to express to Eileen our love, gratitude and admiration and our deeply felt desire that she shall be upheld and guided in her difficult undertaking.

If the pacifist agrees that a police force is necessary to restrain criminals, then surely they must also agree that a military force is necessary to restrain aggressor nations. —Question asked at Caxton Hall, June 30, 1956.

"IMIS question is one of the most com- situation; it is the community that suffers the

mon of those put to pacifists. Whether it be from an Oxford Don, or from the ordinary "man-in-the-street," there is in it the basic assumption that there are aggressor nations to be equated with criminals, and defender nations to be equated with police.

In fact there is no analogy here at all. Though there is seldom very much doubt as to the commission of a crime, and the nature of the crime, there may be considerable doubt as to the commission of aggression by any one

For instance during the Boer War there was no question in the minds of the Boers themselves, and some others, that Britain was the aggressor, and as such to be prevented by war from further aggression.

Many British people would not have agreed that this was the case, and here lies the whole difference between the police force and

In this situation, as in all war situations, there is no opportunity to bring the "accused" to trial; the force must be used first, and victory will go to the strongest, not necessarily to the alleged non-aggressor.

It is the business of the police force to act in exactly the opposite way to this. It is never the business of the policeman to punish, nor is he allowed to operate, except against such individuals as he has reason to believe are themselves personally responsible for breaking

His action is always against individuals on behalf of the community, and the community is on his side. In fact the power of the police force is due, not to any arms the policeman may carry, but to the knowledge that the com-munity supports him. It is obvious that the sanction behind law and order is not that of the physical degree of force which the police-man exercises, but the general acceptance of the law by citizens, their approval of the whole process of justice, and their acquiescence in the method of punishment used.

Alterations to the law, and to the penal system, have taken place ultimately when there is no longer that acquiescence. It is to be hoped that someday the community will refuse to acquiesce in the use of war.

For in war there is an exactly opposite

The Daily Telegraph, and two MPs, put PN record straight

THE implication was given to readers of the Daily Telegraph, Britain's leading Tory daily, on July 3, that Peace News was among the voices silent over the brutal crushing of the Poznan uprising in Poland.

"Peter Simple" in his column Way of the World jabbed at "the intellectuals of the Left" who he expected would be silent over the plight of Polish workers.

He lashed out at "the selective morality that is the canker at the heart of the British Left: the doctrine that murder is not a murder when it is committed by Communists.'

The section was headed "Comrades, Come Rally.' In the middle of the article between the lines

"... there is a roar of silence from the high-brow Left," and "Not a squeak is heard, not a funeral note," appeared a cartoon.

The drawing pictured a tank firing (presumably at Polish workers), while a man with heavy glases stood aside, facing the other direction, clearly reading a copy of Peace

Peace News was not silent. The strong editorial on Poznan in last week's Peace News had been sent to the printers the previous day.

On July 7, the Daily Telegraph came as close to apologising as it seems likely to do. It published a letter of protest from Leslie Hale, MP, and Henry Usborne, MP. The letter said :

"It would be wrong for your readers to be left with the impression created by your 'Way of the World' that Peace News is an example of 'selective morality,' or has failed to pro-test against tyranny in Communist countries.

"For 20 years it has been vocal in the defence of those who have struggled for peace and freedom by non-violent methods---whether that struggle has gone on in the concentration camps of Russia or Germany, or in the prisons of British India or any other country

A NEW FOREIGN POLICY

AT Hallams Guest House, in the midst of the beautiful wooded country near Guildford, members of the British Third Way Movement met recently to discuss a new foreign policy: the Third Way as it affects Asia, Africa, and Europe and the steps by which such a policy could be brought about.

The party included an Indian, a Kenya African, an Israeli, a Ceyloneso, and a German.

Discussion ranged over such varied subjects as the Arab Israel conflict (the International Third Way Movement has both Arab and Israeli supporters); ways and means of giving help to the under-developed countries; the future of NATO; and the need for offering friendship and hospitality to the coloured students in this country.

penalty; millions of people who have committed no crimes at all are killed, blinded burned and wounded while the "criminal." the label can be put upon one side more has

upon the other, goes untouched. Until the second world war there was never any question of a trial after a war was over victory was the judge, might of arms the jury

It is true there was some talk of "hanging the Kaiser" but no real intention, and certainly the subsequent history of the excitation which led to that war would have required a very strongly biassed judge and jury to corvict the Kaissen and vict the Kaiser alone for the responsibility of those four years of slaughter.

All kinds of force, naturally, are open abuse, and moreover there are bad laws when the control of the control perhaps would never have been altered if the had not been some brave enough to them and stand their trial for doing so. are sometimes dishonest and violent point men, and occasionally the innocent are wrong convicted.

But there is still no comparison with method which condemns innocent and it alike to wholesale massacre; indeed, when the ultimate deterrent to the post crime of "aggression" is to be the desirable of civilisation, and possibly the whole hand race, it is all the more important to distinct clearly between military action and polaction

The one is a restraint upon the suity after guilt has been established; the other than the indiscriminate slaughter of the innoceil, war police force may some day be abolished; war should be abolished room. should be abolished now.

Many soldiers were among the audience had listened attentively to Stuart Morris and Stuart Dixon in Salisbury market square during the Chicagonian Dixon in Salisbury market square during the square during the square squ Objective Peace demonstration (which cluded a poster parade and "Any putions" meeting) organised by the Pledge Union last Saturday. Thousand leaflets had been distributed. leaflets had been distributed in this important ant military centre by local pacilists the event. Fifty Peace News were and

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